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STATE OF IRELAND. DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

A Nationalist attack on the Government of Ireland, recently, amounted to little and came to nothing. After a debate occupying the whole sitting their resolution was rejected by 245 votes to 100, a Ministerial majority of 139.

According to Mr. Dillon, the decisive landmark in the recent history of Ireland, since the war began, came when Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Coalition Government in 1913. That confirmed all the darkest suspicions of the Nationalists that the British Government did not mean to play fair on Home Rule. Mr. Asquith commented on that later by expressing his deep regret that Mr. Redmond also had not accepted his urgent invitation, thereby making the Coalition completely representative. But of that Mr. Dillon said not a word. He merely condemned the existing martial law and the Crimes Act, and said that there had been no evidence of any new German plot—while candidly admitting that the Germans were plotting in Ireland all the time. There was, he said, a very formidable German plot in operation before the war, and he asked what information the Government had as to the Mission of Baron von Kuhlmann to Ulster. Went on to declare that nothing would persuade the Irish people that the decision to apply conscription was not come to with the deliberate purpose of torpedoing Home Rule, and giving the Government an opportunity of escaping from their pledges. He wound up by saying that the situation was desperate, and that the only way out was to submit the Irish problem to President Wilson's arbitration. Some of the Nationalists cheered, and a few Radicals, but the House generally received the proposal in silence.

NO FOREIGN MEDIATION.

So that was the reason why Mr. Dillon had dragged President Wilson's name into the text of his long resolution? If it was meant to embarrass the Government, it did not succeed. Mr. Shortt, who followed, did not even allude to it. Sir Mark Sykes said that he did not think the British people would accept the mediation of any foreign State, however friendly. Mr. Asquith shared the same reluctance, and added that if the Dominions statement were to take a hand in the Irish situation he thought it very sanguine to expect that President Wilson would do so. But, doubtless, it was only proposed to placate American opinion, which has been growing decidedly cooler towards Irish Nationalism.

The Chief Secretary's answer to the case presented was effective enough. He asked Mr. Dillon what he would have done with the Bolshevik Sinn Féiners if he had been head of the Irish Government. Would he have tolerated their efforts to set up an Irish Republic? Mr. Dillon said "No." Then what would he have done? Silence was the only answer. Mr. Shortt described the situation as vastly improved now that the Sinn Féin leaders were under lock and key. Illegal drilling had been almost stopped. The sedition printing presses were being stamped out. Whereas last April it was found that a complete military system had been worked out by the Sinn Féiners for the South of Ireland, and the volunteers were being instructed in the art of cutting railways and blowing up bridges while raids for arms were being conducted almost nightly. "Instead of taking Sinn Féin by the throat," said Mr. Shortt, "the Nationalists had sought to go one better. This made Mr. Dillon furious, and he kept on angrily interrupting, in spite of the Speaker's rebukes. Mr. Shortt ended with an appeal to the Nationalists to help in recruiting. They received it with jeers. His emphatic declaration that Home Rule was impossible in the present state of English opinion was received with the cry that he had "lamed his coat."

SIR MARK SYKES' CANTOR.

After Sir George Reid had moved his amendment, gratefully acknowledging the heroic services of the Irishmen, but declaring the organised attempts to prevent Irishmen from joining in the defence of the liberties enjoyed by all free nations, Sir Mark Sykes made a remarkable speech, in which he analysed with great candour the responsibilities of all the various British and Irish parties for the impasse in which the Irish problem now stands. "We have all done our bit," he said, "in bringing about this situation, and we all ought to make our sacrifices." Sir Mark took the whip with great address and vigour, especially so it seemed when it was the turn of Sir Edward Carson to endure the stripes. He condemned unparaphrasing his recent July 12th speech at Belfast, and the language he had used with reference to the Irish bishops and the Catholic religion. "I admit the bishops gave him the opportunity," he said, "but to take it was not helpful towards settling the war. The bishops ought not to take political action; but he added drily—Privy Counsellors ought not to organise rebellion. Sir Mark's strokes were clean and sharp, and he drew tremendous Nationalist applause when he spoke of the Battle of the Boyne as "the prelude to eighty years of the greatest rascality and villainy" that Irish history has to show. Let all parties combine, he urged, or there will be a terrible Nemesis, and he begged the Nationalists in a most eloquent passage to take their due part in the war again, and check the deep estrangement which was growing up between the English and Irish peoples.

MR. ASQUITH'S APPEAL.

Parts of this speech were extraordinarily well-phrased. The House laughed heartily at the epigram that it was "no good the friends and relations of an insolvent lunatic looking at pictures of the Battle of the Boyne." The Nationalist reference in connection with Sir Edward Carson's anti-clericalism, was also much enjoyed, except by Sir Edward and his friends. Sir Edward Carson, sitting on the same bench, a few feet distant, listened grimly to these rebukes. The Nationalists, when adjured by Sir Mark to drop the impossible dream of Dominion Home Rule, were still as statues, though they cheered uproariously the suggestion that Lord French should visit Ulster. Mr. Asquith was grave and sententious. He emphasised "the supreme and overwhelming importance of coming to a settlement," both as a war measure, and still more as a Peace Conference measure. (Continued at foot of next column.)

FLYING THE ATLANTIC. ANGLO-AMERICAN TRIALS THIS YEAR.

The following despatch from Washington, D.C., receives prominence in the New York newspapers:—

The British and American Governments may undertake flights across the Atlantic this year. Major-General Branker, Controller-General of Equipment of the British Air Council, who is on a special mission to the United States pertaining to the co-ordination of American and British work in aviation production fields, disclosed this, adding that the Council is committed to the scheme.

General Branker issued a formal statement, which he afterwards elaborated in an interview. He said:—

"An enterprise which must be carried out as soon as possible is the flight of the Atlantic. Once this has been established America's output of large bombing machines can proceed to Europe by air, and so save the shipping that is so invaluable for other purposes."

There is no reason why a considerable number of great aeroplanes and seaplanes should not cross the Atlantic during next summer, and the sooner a pioneer proves the flight not only to be possible but comparatively safe, the better.

The aeroplane making the Transatlantic voyage would carry two engines and two tanks. It was estimated by General Branker that the flight would be accomplished in forty hours. It would be possible, for the Rolls-Royce engine to make the voyage.

The aeroplane crossing the sea would carry four persons—an engineer, two pilots, and a man to navigate who could pilot alone. There are plenty of men who would "jump at the opportunity" to attempt the first flight. There are three in Washington, not counting himself, who would like to try it. General Branker declared. He thought it would be a good idea for the United States to furnish two of the men and Great Britain the other two.

PRACTICABLE.

Although General Branker believed the flight entirely practicable, and reasonably safe, it would be possible, he said, for small boats, such as the *Angle* type, to be distributed at sea, so that the aeroplane might communicate by wireless, if it should get into difficulty. He pointed out that, with such achievements possible, in a comparatively short space of time flight might be made to Berlin and to other distant German cities when the Entente-American aviation preponderates sufficiently over the German.

Mr. William H. Workman, representing the Handley-Page machine, has accepted the Aero Club's proposal and plan for an early Transatlantic flight.

The Aero Club officials in New York were surprised, they state, to find that the aeroplane manufacturer thought the matter of sending a machine across the ocean was so little outside a day's work that he asked a bonus of only \$500 over and above the cost of the machine for undertaking the trip from this country to Europe. The Aero Club had earlier found an indication that the opinion was general that the flight was sure to be accomplished without great delay when they made inquiries at Lloyd's, in London as to their willingness to insure a sum of \$20,000 which the club planned some months ago to offer for the first successful Transatlantic flight.

The reply was that Lloyd's was not prepared to make any bet against the flight being made.

The club submitted its plans for a flight to Lieutenant Belloni, who is in America as a representative of manufacturers of the Caproni. He was reported to have tentatively accepted the proposal, says the New York Times, and is now preparing terms for the flight in a Caproni machine.

Whenever that Conference takes place, he regretted that the difficulties had been enormously increased by including Ireland in the last Military Service Act, and reviewed the efforts which had been made in the last few years to reach a settlement. They had all failed, though each had come near to success. What he asked was, Are we now going to give it up in despair? He appealed to all parties to make one more effort to "settle it for ourselves and by ourselves." The House murmured assent, but without seeing clearly how the effort was to be made. And then came a torrent of angry threats from Mr. Dillon, tossing the whole thing back into the whirlpool once more.

Late in the evening Mr. Adamson, speaking for the Labour party, supported Mr. Dillon's motion, and the debate was brought to a conclusion by a short speech from Mr. Bonar Law, who said it was curious that Mr. Dillon never came within 100 miles of the real difficulties of the problem. He spoke as if this was a case of the British people tyrannously refusing the rights of the Irish. There was not a man in the House who did not know that the real difficulty in the way of the solution of this question was not a difficulty between Englishmen and Irishmen, but one between Irishmen and Irishmen. (Hear, hear.)

As to tyranny, there was not a man in the House who did not know that if the Government had committed a fault towards Ireland it had been through laxity and giving her treatment different from that given to the rest of the United Kingdom. He asked whether nationality depended upon size. If so, Ireland had about four millions out of the kingdom's population of forty-five millions. If it was not to depend upon size but the real difference of sentiment and feeling, surely the same right of self-determination and of nationality which the majority of the Irish claim can be claimed with equal force by the people of Ulster against the rest of Ireland.

AN INTER-ALLIED ASSOCIATION IN CHINA. SUGGESTION OF AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce on September 19th entertained the members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at a banquet, when it was announced, reports the *N.Y. Daily News*, that the American Chamber of Commerce suggested the advisability of forming an inter-Allied Association. The speakers were: Mr. W. S. Fleming, President of the American Association; Mr. Chu Pao-san, President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. J. J. Keegan, of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. J. J. Keegan, who spoke in behalf of Mr. Harold Dollar, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, said in part:—

On occasions such as this when we gather with our Chinese friends I am sure every American who has the good fortune to be present is much benefited by the interchange of ideas, and I know that the feeling is general among Americans that it would be much better were the occasion not so widely separated as semi-annual dinners are. I am assured by our good Chinese friends that this feeling is shared by them as well, and although I am discussing Chinese and American relationships in this instance I would like it understood by the Chinese gentlemen present that in seeking a closer bond of understanding with our Chinese fellow citizens, there is no selfish motive, and we, as Americans, neither expect nor will look for any advantage of treatment from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce or the Chinese people beyond what they are willing to accord to others. These views, I am quite certain, are also shared by each of the Allied commercial bodies located in Shanghai.

This brings up a matter which has been given thought to by a great many of us and the necessity for which has been driven home by the success which has attended the unification of Allied economic, financial and military endeavours throughout the world. I mean an organization to be composed of the members of recognized allied societies. Serious thought has been given to this matter by the Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, in line with the general policy of the American and other Allied governments, of bringing Allied peoples closer together. It is our belief that the time is ripe for the successful carrying out of such a plan. I am privileged to announce to-night that the American Chamber of Commerce of China, after careful deliberation, has ventured to take the lead in this movement and is addressing a letter, such as I will read to you, to other Allied organizations in Shanghai, suggesting the advisability of forming an inter-Allied Association. The letter, gentlemen, is as follows:—

As an Allied commercial body, we have given serious deliberation to the question of more substantially advancing Allied interests in a broad way throughout China and are of the opinion that the most powerful weapon for the accomplishment of this purpose would be an inter-Allied association, composed of the members of all Allied organizations in China, taking those in Shanghai as a nucleus.

Your hearty support and encouragement will greatly stimulate the formation of this society and we cordially invite an expression of your views on the subject, following which it would appear practical to have an early joint conference of the committees of all Allied organizations in Shanghai to decide upon a plan of federation of this matter, and with best wishes, we are,

Very sincerely yours,

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CHINA.

Gentlemen, I have every reason to believe that the spirit and manner in which our proposal is made will be understood by our Allied friends, and it is particularly gratifying that I am able to make the first announcement, personally, to such a powerful Allied commercial organization, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai.

While an inter-Allied Association, as planned, would be founded on broad lines, it can readily be understood that out of the comingling of many Allied interests there might develop what it is believed would greatly benefit Shanghai—an Allied Chamber of Commerce.

I believe that when this matter is considered by the Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce that it will favourably impress them as a movement for the general benefit of the community, and all of those of you who are here to-night will, I am sure, endorse the action which our Chamber has taken and agree that an association, such as I am speaking of, is urgently needed in Shanghai.

TROTSKY AND MURMAN.

The following order, sent by Trotsky to all Commissaries for War, has been received by the Admiralty per Wireless Press:—

In connection with the landing of English and French detachments on the Murman Coast, and the open participation of French officers with the counter-revolutionary mutineers—the paid Czechoslovakian—I order all military institutions and soldiers not to support the French and English naval and military officers, not to permit them to go from one town to another, to watch carefully all their acts as the acts of persons who, if not proved, are capable within the territories of the Russian Republic of conspiring against the sovereignty of the Russian people. The present order is sent to all by wire, and remains in force until the order is issued to issue this order will be explained later.

LOTTERIES AND WAR CHARITIES.

BILL READ A SECOND TIME IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords on July 25th, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in moving the second reading of the Lotteries (War Charities) Bill, said he was bound to admit that the present law discouraged lotteries and forbade the distribution of prizes by chance. Since the war began there had been a proposal to raise revenue by the issue of premium war bonds. That proposal was reported adversely upon by two Parliamentary Committees on the ground that it was opposed to public opinion and that it was not desirable to introduce legislation which would give rise to acute controversy. He thought the time had come when Parliament might permit a departure from the old practice. The first reason why he thought lotteries might be legalised as a temporary measure was that charities were sorely in need of money, and that a very considerable amount of revenue might be tapped by resorting to lotteries. Another reason was that these lotteries were taking place all over the country at the present time. It would be much better to regularise such proceedings. The bill authorised the use of lotteries only on behalf of registered charities and with the consent in writing of the police authorities. He would take charge of the bill because it was one in which the Red Cross Society was greatly interested, and he had the honour to be officially connected with that society. There was a special lottery which the society wished to set up if the bill became law.

A great collection of pearls had resulted in the contribution of 3,300, and the problem was how they could be turned to the best advantage. He was advised that by disposal of them by retail would be perfectly hopeless, and that to attempt to sell by public auction would be most disappointing. A lottery seemed to afford an obvious solution of the difficulty, and he was told it would produce an astounding sum of money. There were humble gifts, including a pig, which was presented to the Queen by an enthusiastic agriculturist. Her Majesty had been pleased to give the pig to the Red Cross Society, and he would like to ask the House what were they to do with that historic animal. (Laughter.) It would be something like an outrage to consign it to the nearest butcher for human consumption. A considerable sum might be earned by raffling it. The expenditure of the Red Cross Society, which stood roughly at £1,000,000 in the first year of the war, was now over £4,000,000 a year. They were spending £25,000 a week on medical, general, and other stores which were sent to the different theatres of war, and £40,000 a week in comforts of various kinds for prisoners of war. Human nature was very human indeed. There were a large number of people who looked for no return for their charity, there were others whose charity was more languid. It needed a stimulus to perfect it, and it was this class who perhaps would not give to a humdrum collection who would put their money freely into raffles and lotteries. To them he was not in the least ashamed to appeal in the manner proposed by the bill. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the bill introduced a far-reaching principle. He disclaimed any idea of putting a bar in the way of raising money for an object so obviously good and right. He was quite prepared to say that the registration which the bill required would prevent abuse, but what would be said by other institutions of the highest possible merit which were extremely hard pressed if they were told that this means of raising money was limited to war charities, and that they were absolutely barred from using them. He greatly doubted that what was proposed was to be temporary in its character. There were many war bills, emergency bills, which were stamped with a temporary character, but which in all probability would find a permanent place in the statute-book. If a principle upon which we had based legislation for the last 200 years was once withdrawn, as proposed in the bill, he did not see how they would be justified in saying that the principle must hold good when they were dealing with other good objects from time to time. He expressed surprise that lotteries were common. For many years the Church had made it a condition that lotteries should not form a part of bazaar proceedings. By passing a measure of this kind Parliament might be opening the flood-gates. If they passed the bill what was to prevent foreign lotteries coming into the country to draw on British money as a source of supply? A principle of vital importance to our national life was involved. He opposed the second reading.

The Marquis of Crewe did not believe that the adoption of the proposal of the bill during the period of war would shake serious opinion in the country or in any way open the door for a general legislation of gambling. He said the real object of the bill was to enable certain people to collect a sum of money which would set the Red Cross Society on its legs. Viscount Bryce opposed the bill.

The bill was afterwards read a second time.

NO COTTON IN HOLLAND.

A firm of cotton brokers at Liverpool has a letter from Holland from which the following is a quotation: "In our country the stocks of raw cotton have been used up to the last fibre, and a few spinners have begun spinning paper yarns. Most spinning mills, however, are absolutely idle, and so are the majority of the weaving sheds. The workpeople are for a great part employed in making new roads and improving crops."

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. A MISSING DEFENDANT.

A Chinese who was charged with being in lawful possession of two rolls of silk did not appear. His bail of \$20 was estreated.

AN ABSENT PROSECUTOR.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse from another Chinese. Owing to the absence of the prosecutor, defendant was discharged.

AN OPIUM CASE.

For attempting to export two tael of opium without a permit a Chinese was fined \$200, by Mr. Wolfe, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

CURIOSITY?

A Chinese was charged with stealing a bottle of port wine, valued at \$25. Defendant stated that he picked up the bottle on board a steamer out of mere curiosity, and was arrested by an officer of the ship.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

A Chinese who was summoned for assaulting a constable failed to appear. Inspector MacDonald stated that the *Lukong* noticed three men carrying scrap iron in Cathick Street, and being suspicious, he made the usual inquiries. A *joki* interfered and assaulted the constable, who thereupon arrested him. The defendant had been allowed out on \$30 bail. Mr. Wolfe estreated the bail.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Three Northern Chinese were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner and with being in unlawful possession of weapons.

Chief Detective Inspector Murison stated that a quarrel arose in Connaught Road over, as far as could be ascertained, some smuggling transaction. One man was wounded and entered hospital. Witness applied to the Magistrate for a remand.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Saturday.

A CONVIVIAL GATHERING OF COOLIES.

Twenty-three Chinese were charged with gambling at No. 111, Wellington Street. Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared for the defendants, applied for a remand, stating that the case was not actually one in which the members of a club or guild were charged, but simply that of a number of Chinese coolies who had gathered together at a customary annual or bi-annual dinner as a mark of good fellowship and had played cards. Even Inspector Grant, who was charging his clients, had admitted that it was an isolated incident.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day, fixing bail at \$5 each.

TRESPASSING.

A Chinese was charged with being found on the premises of the Central Fire Station without a lawful excuse.

Sergeant Peel stated that he noticed defendant sleeping in the servants' quarters on the night of the 24th instant and asked him what he was doing there. Defendant replied that he had come on a visit to a friend. Defendant was an ex-employee of the Fire Brigade and had been discharged for laziness. He had been previously warned not to enter the premises without permission.

The Magistrate: He was actually doing no harm? Witness: No.

Mr. Wood: Seeing that he has spent one night in the cell I will discharge him with a warning.

SELLING ADULTERATED MILK.

A Chinese was charged with selling adulterated milk.

Inspector Wood, of the Sanitary Department, stated that he visited the defendant's shop and asked for a bottle of milk, which was subsequently sent to the Government Analyst for examination.

The Magistrate remarked that the examination proved that the milk was adulterated. Water had been added, and it was short of fats and solids.

Defendant stated that he bought the milk from the Wing Lee Dairy Farm. The bottles, however, were not sealed and the Magistrate remarked that he would advise defendant to buy sealed bottles of milk in future and thereby save himself from prosecution.

As there was a previous conviction against defendant he was fined \$20. The same man was fined \$20 for selling milk without a licence.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

REFUGEE WORK IN SIBERIA.

The following cablegram of congratulation was sent by President Wilson, through the Secretary of State, to the Chinese Chapters of the American Red Cross:

"President Wilson desires to felicitate the Chinese Chapters of the American Red Cross on their successful organization and operation. You will please express to those who have given such generous support to the American Red Cross in China his very deep personal interest in these circumstances and his great gratification that so many persons in China should have thus associated themselves with us in the great work of the Red Cross division."—Lansing.

The following reply was sent by the Central Committee, acting on behalf of the organizations in China:

The Central Committee on behalf of the American Red Cross Chapters in China expresses its gratitude to President Wilson for his felicitations, which inspire the China Chapters to greater efforts.—Arnold.

In circulating the cablegrams to the different Red Cross Branches operating in China Mr. Julian Arnold, Chairman of the Central Committee, makes the following comment:

"It is gratifying to the Central Committee and to all of those interested in the work of our Red Cross in China to feel that President Wilson and those in the United States in charge of our Red Cross appreciate what we have been able to do here in China. This message will, we feel, be an inspiration to us all, who, thousands of miles from our homeland, wish to do our bit to help in the great struggle for the maintenance of those principles to which our nation and our people have so fully pledged themselves and which our President has so clearly enunciated.

The secretary of the local branch of the American Red Cross Society wishes us to announce that it has been decided to devote a week—Monday, September 30th, to Saturday, October 5th—for work in connection with refugees in Siberia. All gifts of old warm underwear, clothes, socks, shoes, etc., will be gratefully received at the Red Cross Rooms in the American Consulate offices. Those who do not possess old clothing, and wish to contribute money, are invited to do so. The Society makes a general appeal to the Colony for assistance. It also calls for ladies to volunteer to help in patching up old garments before they are sent to the Red Cross Base in Shanghai.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

1ST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Ho Kam Tong	100
Hon. Mr. D. Landale	100
"Optimist"	100
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook	100
Hon. Mr. Chan Kai Ming	100
Mrs. A. R. Lowe	100
	\$500

ALLEGED FORGERY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese assistant of the Tai Fung Cheong firm, of No. 101, Des Voeux Road, was charged, on remand, with forging three cheques of the total value of \$275, belonging to the firm and payable at the Bank of Canton and Chinese Mercantile Bank, respectively.

Sergeant Field stated that he visited defendant's house on September 18th and arrested defendant. He found a basket containing four letters, underneath the bed. Defendant claimed the letters and the basket.

The following statement, made by the defendant was introduced as evidence: "I signed the cheques and collected the money."

Mr. Wong Kam Lai, clerk in charge of the Chinese correspondence branch, G.P.O., stated that all Chinese letters arriving from America and Canada passed through his hands. When a registered letter came through, witness usually sent a notice to the addressee, who had to produce that note when applying for the letter. He also issued registered letters without sending a notice; this was done in cases where a person came and asked for the letters. The Post Office kept a register of the shops of the various firms. Witness knew the shop of the defendant's firm. Defendant came often to the Post Office to take the mails belonging to the firm, and he had taken delivery of the four registered letters in question, which contained the cheques.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

CUTTING OFF A COCK'S HEAD CHINESE DISPUTE SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

The interesting ceremony of cutting off a cock's head, in pursuance of an old-time Chinese belief, was performed at a Chinese Temple in Hongkong on Tuesday afternoon in connection with a civil cause which had been engaging the attention of Mr. Justice Gompertz. The Chinese who so solemnly took the oath according to the Chinese custom thus addressed the fowl before he slaughtered it: "Pardon me, I know you are innocent, but I have got to cut your head off." One clean chop on the bird's neck followed amid tense silence.

The incident arose out of the action brought by the Hung Tai firm, compradores of King's Building, to recover from Ho Yik Piu, alias Ho Shan, of Yaumatei, the sum of \$500, share money deposited with the defendant for organizing an antimony ore business.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the plaintiff firm, and Mr. W. B. Hind for the defendant.

The defence was that the plaintiff firm had handed \$500 to the defendant to be paid to a certain mining company, and, as this was done, defendant contended that the plaintiff should sue the company.

Mr. Goldring submitted that, although the defendant stated that he handed over the money to the company, the books and papers which he produced in support of his statement were bogus, and the plaintiff firm wanted their money back. No antimony ore business was started, and the whole thing was a fake. The question on which the parties had fallen out was the genuineness of the books produced. The plaintiff firm was willing to consent to judgment if the defendant would swear that the books were genuine.

After some discussion it was arranged, as between the parties, that the defendant should cut off a cock's head to prove the genuineness of his statement.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Goldring and Hind appeared before Mr. Justice Gompertz in chambers. The ceremony having been duly performed on the previous afternoon, Mr. Goldring consented to judgment with costs. Judgment was entered accordingly.

RED CROSS UNIT TO SIBERIA TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN ORGANIZATION.

HONGKONG WILLING TO SUPPLY 12 NURSES.

The first complete American Red Cross unit to be despatched from China to Siberia for service with the Allied forces left Shanghai on September 19th on the *St. Ignace* for Vladivostok. The party, says the *A.C. Daily News*, comprised 34 doctors, nurses, and motor drivers, and was fitted out most completely, in fact so thoroughly that it could proceed at once to organized work in the eastern front. There were six doctors, 25 nurses (including 18 Chinese of whom three were men), and two ambulance drivers.

This unit is divided in two sections known as Section A and Section B. "A" section is headed by Dr. Manget of Foochow with Dr. Taylor, Hadden (British), and Guetelius, and Nurses Florence Farmer, Forman, Gaffney (British), Hobeine, Myers, McBride, Miller, and Vanvynsborgers. "B" section comprises the entire staff of the *Black Hospital* of Soochow, which has consequently been closed.—Drs. Ethel Folk and Louis Ingersoll, with Nurses Hood and Pitts and 13 Chinese. Two Shanghai men left as motor drivers: Messrs. J. B. and W. B. Grievs.

Preparations have immediately started for the formation of a second unit to be despatched as soon as possible. Word has been received, continues the *N.C. Daily News*, that Hongkong can supply 12 nurses, though no doctors, and Canton and other cities are inquiring as to what other quota may be expected to be.

There was no expense spared in the equipment of this first unit, every individual being provided with complete outfits of warm clothing, at the expense of the Society, including special silk garments padded with silk waste and modelled like a small-sleeved kimono, these garments being intended to slip on over outer clothing and to be used for sleeping garments in case of need. These garments, as yet unnamed, have been fashioned to the order of a physician who has had much experience in the North, and who declares they are as warm as four ordinary blankets.

Besides material for personal comfort, the unit is thoroughly equipped for immediate field service, carrying a full supply of drugs, medicines, storerooms, instruments, blankets, and bed linen, in fact, as one of the departing doctors said, "We are equipped to go 4,000 miles in Russia, if necessary, without unpacking, and then take over a 150-bed hospital."

DEMAND EVER INCREASING. Dr. Teusler, who is chief of the American Red Cross commission in Siberia, has taken over the entire medical work for the Czech army, being on the staff of General Dietrich, telegraphing that the recent successes of the Czechs have increased the demands on the Red Cross, and that while at first enlistments were to be for a term of acute need only, it is now necessary to impress on those offering service that they will be required for an indefinite period.

The ambulance fund, started a few weeks ago at the Shanghai Club among Britons and others not Americans, now amounts to £15,000.

S P O R T.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

88th CO. R.G.A., 7; 87th CO. R.G.A., 2.

The above teams met at the Happy Valley yesterday in a practice match, the 88th Company winning rather easily, although they did not have as much of the game as the score indicates. They opened the scoring soon after the commencement of the game, and before long the 87th goalkeeper had been beaten on four occasions. Yoult being credited with two goals and Moss and Kirby with one each. The Stonecutters' men then broke away, and, enticing the custodian out, Sutcliffe put the ball into the net. Before the interval, Kirby gave the 88th Co. a further lead, the teams changing ends with the score 5 to 1 in favour of the Mount Davis men. Immediately after the re-start Smith scored the second goal for his side. Sharman played a clever game at centre forward for the 88th Co. and on several occasions had very hard lines in not scoring. His perseverance, however, was finally rewarded when he netted with a strong, high drive from close quarters. A few minutes later the same player hit the cross-bar with a good shot, but the ball was cleared by the 87th backs. An injury to a Stonecutters' player caused a temporary cessation of play. Bowerman after the resumption stopped a hot shot from the right wing, but before the final whistle sounded the 88th Company netted once again, a rather curious goal for which Kirby was responsible. The ground was naturally rather heavy and the weather a little too warm for football, but taking all things into consideration the play was certainly not below the ordinary local second division standard. Referee, Bombr. Claydon.

CRICKET.

CHINESE R.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

In this match, which will be played on the Kowloon C.C. ground on Saturday. The following will represent the Chinese Recreation Club:—Ng Sze Kwong, Yew Man Tsun, Cheng Chi, Geo. Lee, Harry Ching, A. J. Kew, James Wong, Wong Po Keung, Choa Man Ping, Yung Hin Lun and Un Hew Fan.

Mr. P. K. Wu will act as scorer and Mr. Liu Yet Mun as umpire.

"WIRELESS" MADE EASY.

The popular mind has invested wireless telegraphy with a magic and a mystery that facts scarcely warrant. The main principles are really very simple and are exemplified in the most everyday occurrences.

Take, for example, the human voice. When a person speaks he causes his vocal chords to vibrate. These vibrations of the vocal chords set up vibrations of the air, called sound waves. These sound waves impinge on the sensitive drum of the hearer's ear and cause it to vibrate in sympathy. The brain translates these vibrations of the ear-drum into their corresponding ideas.

Something very similar happens in wireless telegraphy. Corresponding to the speaker is the wireless sending apparatus; corresponding to the hearer is the receiving apparatus. The sending apparatus emits waves that impinge on the receiving apparatus and make it vibrate.

But the wireless waves are electric waves, not sound waves, and cannot be apprehended by our eye or our ear or any of our senses. Consequently in the receiving apparatus there is a "detector" which detects and transforms these silent waves so as to make them available for our apprehension. It may convert them into clicks in a telephone, when the ear can apprehend them, or into written characters in a tape machine, when the eye can apprehend them. To make a dot the sender emits a short succession of waves; to make a dash he emits a long succession.

Again, if you tune a violin and piano to the same pitch and strike the E string of the violin, say, the corresponding E wire of the piano will vibrate and hum in sympathy. The D wire of the piano will not vibrate in response to the E string of the violin. The D of the piano is not in tune, or in sympathy with the E of the violin, and so neither will vibrate in response to the other.

Exactly so in wireless. Unless your receiving station is tuned to your sending station the receiver will not vibrate to the electric waves of the sender. In other words, the one station cannot speak to the other. They are out of tune. To rectify this, the sending and receiving instruments are carefully graduated, so that they can readily be adjusted to send and receive electric waves of any required length—that is, to be electrically tuned.

And just as sound waves travel in all directions, so do wireless waves. They will radiate upwards and outwards to every point of the compass. Sound waves travel farthest on a calm night—wireless waves on a "cloudy, foggy" night. But sound waves are sluggish compared with wireless waves. The former travel 1,125 feet per second, the latter 192,000 miles per second.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Office from No. 7, Queen's Road Central to St. George's Building, 2nd Floor.

GOLDING AND PHILIPS,
Solicitors, &c.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2457]

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAF—Wideawake Importers anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with—

Box No. 2458, Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2458]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon on SATURDAY, the 19th of October, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2459]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER. Permanent position. Previous experience required. Apply, stating salary required and giving references, to—

Box No. 2453,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2453]

LOST.

FOX TERRIER DOG, one black, one white eye. Reward. Reiss & Co., Queen's Buildings.
[2448]

HONGKONG CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.
"AT HOME."

MEMBERS and Friends are hereby notified that the Club's annual "At Home," postponed from the 21st instant, will take place on SUNDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.

There will be Tennis matches between the Champions and the Rest in Division A, B and C of the Hongkong Tennis League. Members and Friends are cordially invited to attend.

UN HEW FAN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [2450]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th, 1918, at 8.30 p.m.

Business:
Report and account for 1917-1918.
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.
General.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2442]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.
OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the OPENING OF THE NEW GROUND will take place on SATURDAY, September 29th, at 2.30 p.m.

Members, Friends and Members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 18th September, 1918. [2443]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th October, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, on and after MONDAY, 1st October, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [2447]

A NEW CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

3,000 Characters; 50,000 Phrases; 350 Pages on Five Paper. Edited by Drs. V. K. LEE and Woo KWANG-KIN.

List Price, \$8.00.

SPECIAL OFFER TO THE END OF OCTOBER, 1918, \$5.00.

UP-TO-DATE: Chinese viewpoint; Wade's system of romanization; Sinitic and technical terms; slang, proverb, maxims, idiomatic and familiar phrases, and proper places in China included; characters arranged in indexes according to number of strokes and alphabetically; convenient for the desk or carrying.

Send in your order with \$5.00 before it is too late.

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED,
PUBLISHERS.
[2456]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, commencing at 3.45 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2451]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 13th Floor, 13th Street, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. JONSON, BROOKS & MAXSON (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[2418]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 p.m., at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Mathebs hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining land.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2450]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2444]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY, to be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHESON & COMPANY, Limited, No. 8, Pedder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918:

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 20th day of September, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
[2446]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 26th SEPTEMBER, 1918

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

It may be but an idle pursuit to indulge in fancies as to the course the Russian revolution would have taken had peace—or even such peace—as obtained at the time of the French Revolution—reigned in Europe when it broke out, yet there is a fascination in such speculations that goes far to establish them as mental exercises not without benefit. The men who made the Revolution were, after all, not the Anarchists and Socialists, but the soldiers, and it is curious to reflect that this was after they had been fighting on the side of Tsardom with a valour and determination unequalled since Napoleon's time. It has always to be remembered that for some two years the Russian soldiers held a large part of the German armies on the Eastern Front in the face of difficulties which it seems impossible to overestimate. Ill-equipped, ill-supplied, with more dangerous foes at their back than any they faced, they were the only one of the Allied armies to cross the enemy frontiers. They saved France from being overrun while Britain was yet in the throes of her mighty effort, and they paid a fearful penalty. All these brave men who gave their lives and suffered horrible tortures fought under the very Tsar whom they came in time to reject, and whose very rejection led to their destruction as an organised body. The central idea was gone and there seemed nothing to replace it, and they resolved into the civil life of the country from which they had been drawn. Their effort, however, had not been wasted; it had given time for the Allies to gird themselves for the mightier struggle to come, but naturally it was felt that Russia had deserted the cause, and to her defection, has been attributed the cruel sacrifices that Britain and France had to make in withstanding the whole weight of the German army. While it was the

Russian soldiers who made the Revolution, it was not they who brought it into being; this was done behind their backs. They made the revolution in the sense that they had no inclination to fight for Tsardom. Conspiration may prove a dangerous weapon. With a standing army of men who have been under military training and military discipline all their lives a ruler has a better chance of resisting change than he has with an army drawn from all the people, practically co-extensive with the people, and by the circumstances only partially disciplined. The KAISER, no doubt, would have found this out long ago in the present war had not the idea—assiduously fostered—taken such a strong hold on the German people that they are fighting against aggression and for their independence. The time may come when the weapon so finely forged by the KAISER will turn upon his House and sweep it into the limbo of forgotten things just as the House of Romanoff has gone down before the weight of conscription. There is no doubt a great difference between an army well-equipped, well-fed and well-led and one which in facing the foe has to suffer under the misery of hunger, lack of ammunition and ineffective leadership. This would suggest that the Revolution would not have come in Russia had the army machine worked smoothly, and there been no traitors in the camp, and had the Tsar been a man of the temperament and influence of the KAISER. Yet at the same time it shows on what a delicate balance the Russian State rested, how little was necessary to destroy that balance and send the country headlong to ruin. What was it that changed the Russian soldier from a defender of Tsardom into a destroyer? As the French Revolution was mainly the work of a starving populace, so it may be that the miseries which the Russian soldier had to endure turned the scale. We all know the parlous position of Tsardom at the end of the Russo-Japanese War. It has been said that the Russians welcomed the war as again offering a chance for the wished-for revolution, and that the mobilisation of the army was regarded as a means to attain this end. This is doubtful. No soldiers could have fought as the Russian soldiers fought in the earlier stages of the war who were occupied with another motive. They went forth to defend Tsardom, and when Tsardom forsook them they threw it over. The war precipitated events that were certain to happen sooner or later if there were no change in the administration of the country. If peace had been maintained in Europe for another twenty or thirty years it is possible that the last of the Romanoffs would have maintained the glories of his House till his death-bed. Everywhere in Tolstoy's articles on Russia are to be found suggestions that the end would come when the Russian soldier refused to obey any longer the voice of authority. His prophecy has proved true, under a cruel stress, indeed, but one, perhaps, not more cruel than that borne by the Russian peasant and populace for many years. That the reaction has swept Russia off her feet for the time being is hardly to be wondered at, or even that it has carried her into the tyranny of freedom.

One fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever was reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

The Supreme Court is undergoing its annual spring-cleaning at the hands of a small army of Chinese workmen. The Court re-opens on October 17th.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Mr. Pong Wei Ting, \$100; Mr. Tang Chi Ngong, \$50; and Mr. Chan Chung Pang, \$50.

The Treasurer of the Services' Entertainment Fund acknowledges gratefully a monthly subscription of \$5 from "W.J.D." and a donation of \$5 from the Chief of Amoy Fire Brigade (per Daily Press).

Though it was first believed that it would not be possible to run a Cricket League in Hongkong this winter, owing to the departure of so many players, it is probable that a meeting will be held early next month to discuss the matter. It has been pointed out that the R.G.A., R.E., Hongkong C.C., Kowloon C.C., Chinese H.C., Craigengower C.C., and, possibly, the Navy might be able to enter teams.

The ordinary general meeting of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's office at noon on Saturday, October 19th.

In outlining the programme for the celebration of "Our Day, 1918," it was stated yesterday that the amount realised last year was \$24,000. This was an error, the total sum realised having been \$110,415, the equivalent in sterling of £16,100.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., has gone for a week's cruise round the Island on the Government launch *Stanley*. He is expected back in the Colony on Monday next. He has abandoned his annual trip to Weihai-wei owing to the uncertain weather.

At the annual "At Home" of the Chinese Recreation Club on Sunday afternoon, when tennis matches between the winners and picked players from other League teams will be played, the handsome shield to be awarded to the winning team will be presented by Miss Ventris.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe committed a Chinese for trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of manslaughter. The prosecution alleged that he had a quarrel with a 16-year-old lad in regard to a loan of 4 cents, and, after striking the lad, pushed him down a flight of stairs. The lad died in the Hospital shortly afterwards.

A football match will be played on November 9th, under the auspices of the Hongkong Football League, in aid of "Our Day" Fund. As there will be no lack of "serious" football played this winter, the League Committee might consider the suggestion that the players in the Charity Match be asked to wear fancy costumes. A fancy-dress football match ought to be a great draw.

The Seamen's Hospital Society has forwarded to the War Charities Committee photographs of the tablet which has been placed in the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich in recognition of the support the Colony has given to the Society. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:—"To commemorate a donation from funds publicly subscribed in the Colony of Hongkong and presented to this Hospital by the Hongkong War Charities Committee as a tribute to British seamen upon whose steadfast bravery the Empire depends."

WAR BONUS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS?

INCREASE OF TEN PER CENT. RUMOURED.

It is rumoured that the Government, which recently voted a substantial house allowance to members of the Civil Service, proposes now to grant a general increase of 10 per cent. upon the salaries of all Government servants, as a war bonus, and that papers asking for the approval of the Secretary of State are already on their way Home.

The high cost of living, attributable to the war and to the disordered state of China, created the feeling amongst those in the Government service that it is the duty of the Government to do something to ameliorate the existing difficult conditions, and it is therefore hoped that the war bonus will be something more than a mere 10 per cent. rise of salaries. Among Government servants there is no difference of opinion as regards the increased cost of living, which it is no exaggeration to state has risen in the past two years more like 30 per cent. than 10 per cent.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the F.M.S. Government has just decided to increase the percentages of war allowance which has been paid to men in its service, as follows:—

For men drawing less than \$25 per mensem, 20 per cent. increase, instead of 15 per cent. as heretofore.

For men drawing over \$25 per mensem 15 per cent. increase, instead of 10 per cent. as heretofore, provided that in the case of officers drawing between \$200 and \$400 per annum, the total emoluments, including duty allowance and the war bonus, do not exceed \$400 per annum.

The war allowance in the F.M.S. where, taken altogether, the comparative cost of living during the war has not increased to the same degree as in Hongkong—will be granted during the period of the war and for six months after, provided that the High Commissioner is of opinion that the conditions continue to justify it.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EIGHT NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

PEKING, September 25th.
Eight leading Chinese papers were suppressed on Tuesday for publishing reports concerning new Japanese loans. Similar action was taken against the Chiao Tung Newsagency, which supplied the news. Police have summoned the editors and managers.

ANOTHER TASK FOR PRESIDENT WILSON.

A Peking paper suggests that President Wilson be asked to mediate between the North and South.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN HUNAN.

General Chang Ching-yao reports the resumption of rebel activity in Hunan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE OCCUPY BLAGOVESHCHENSK.

LONDON, September 24th.
The Press Bureau states:—The Japanese Military Attaché states that Japanese Cavalry occupied Blagoveshchensk and Alexievsk on September 18th. Two thousand Austro-German prisoners surrendered at Kikka on the right bank of the Amur.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOT SAN PO."]

PROPOSED LOAN.

PEKING, September 25th.
Fung Kuo-chang has sent Wong Ki-man to negotiate with a certain bank regarding a loan of \$10,000,000.

LI TO GO TO PEKING.

Li Yew-hon has reported that he will proceed to Peking to give a report upon the situation in Kwangtung.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOT SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 25th.
THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

We learn from a military source that the King-Wai troop leaders are dissatisfied with the appointment of Chak Wong as Civil Governor. They argue that the position should be given to one of the prominent leaders in Canton. A protest is being made and martial-law is being enforced, with particular strictness in Honam.

Another message states that Li Yew-hon has received instructions from Peking to protest against his dismissal by the Military Government. The King-Wai troop leaders have requested the M.P.s. and the principals of various societies to attend a meeting to discuss the situation.

A "MISUNDERSTANDING."
The troops near the East Gate, owing to misunderstanding, came into conflict with the police there. Fighting occurred and the Police Station was attacked. Three policemen were wounded. Business in that vicinity was suspended for a time, but order was soon restored.

UN-TAI WOUNDED.
We are informed that the leader Un-Tai, who recently headed the revolution in Heung-Shan, was fired at and wounded by one of his supporters in Macao. The dispute arose over certain money affairs. Un was removed to a hospital for treatment.

JAPANESE ADVISERS.
We are informed that the Administrative Directors are proposing to obtain the assistance of certain Japanese politicians as Advisers to the Military Government.

A BIG FRENCH GUN.

Germany having freely advertised her big guns, Allied experts were as a result allowed to tell the public that the Allies had turned out guns as large as the biggest German production and had even surpassed it. Now the French Ministry of War has issued a series of films showing the *Creusot* 290 mm. (29.4 in.) gun which was built to demolish the massive German field fortifications. This gun is larger in the bore by three inches than the famous Krupp "Fat Berta," as the 17-in. howitzer was styled. Its shell is of enormous weight, though naturally no exact figures are given. The 29.4-in. monster possesses a high degree of mobility, and has undoubtedly caused terrible damage to the Germans. One of its earliest feats was the destruction of Fort Malmaison, which the enemy had spent months in fortifying. When finished it was considered to be proof against prolonged bombardment by the heaviest guns. One day, however, the 29.4-in. *Creusot* was brought into position, and fired a single shell, which landed squarely on Malmaison. Eyewitnesses declare that the burst was like Vesuvius in eruption. When the smoke cleared away the fort was seen to have been absolutely wiped out, together with its garrison. Distinctly a greater achievement than pounding a church at a range of sixty-five miles.

THE WAR.

USEFUL WORK ON WESTERN FRONT

THE HOLY LAND VICTORY.

THREE TURKISH ARMIES DEFEATED.

SERBIAN PROGRESS IN BALKANS.

REVIEW OF MILITARY SITUATION.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS SUCCESSFULLY REPULSED.

LONDON, September 24th. 1.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reports:—Fighting is taking place to our advantage in the sector east of Verdun, where we are making progress.

We successfully repulsed a local attack north of Little Priet Farm, taking prisoners.

The enemy attacked our new positions south-east of Gavrelle at night-time, supporting the assault with a heavy barrage. This attack was completely repulsed, and our line remained intact.

We slightly improved our positions north of Meuvres, and a successful minor operation at night-time regained a portion of the old British front line south-east of Voormezele.

We drove off raiders west of Bell Eglise and east of Neuve Chapelle.

The enemy raided west and south of the Scarpe river.

BRITISH CAPTURE MANY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS.

LONDON, September 24th. 4.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—During the past twenty-four hours much useful work was done in vital ground between Gouzeaucourt and Saint Quentin, despite the fact that we were opposed by the crack Alpine Corps and four fresh enemy divisions.

During this fighting over 400 prisoners were taken.

Many defensive positions were captured and destroyed upon ground to which the enemy attached the utmost value. The prisoners state they were ordered to hold on at all costs.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOSTILE COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, September 23rd. 11.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—By a successful operation this morning north-east of Epéhy we captured a strong point which the enemy had stubbornly defended during the past three days.

North of this locality a hostile counter-attack entered our positions at one point, where a party of the enemy is still holding out. Elsewhere the attack was repulsed.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

On September 22nd the weather was overcast and showery. We dropped 11 tons of bombs and destroyed eight hostile machines. Four of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped four tons of bombs on an enemy aerodrome near Valenciennes. All our machines returned.

SIEGFRIED LINE ATTACKED.

PARIS, September 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The British have pushed forward to redoubts which are the backbone of the Hindenburg Line system, and maintained their net gains. Progress has been made north of the Scarpe and the Siegfried Line has been attacked.

ENEMY VANDALISM.

PARIS, September 23rd.

A Havas message says:—M. Clemenceau has paid a visit to a British General and seen for himself the acts of vandalism committed by the enemy in the neighbourhood of Bapaume and Peronne.

GENERAL REPORTS.

PARIS, September 23rd.

A Havas message says it is announced that the Germans are removing the inhabitants of Cambrai and Douai to the Mons district at the rate of 2,000 a day.

There are persistent rumours of the Germans employing women to fire machine-guns.

A woman aviator is said to have been shot down by an American.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH REACH THE OISE.

PARIS, September 24th.

A communiqué states:—South of St. Quentin we reached the Oise between Vendeuil and Travecy.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, September 24th.

A communiqué states:—There was marked artillery activity at night-time in the region of St. Quentin and between the Ailette and the Aisne.

In Champagne we carried out two raids in the region of Perthes and near Butte-du-Mesnil, and captured 40 prisoners.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE

THREE TURKISH ARMIES DEFEATED.

LONDON, September 24th. 1.15 a.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that General Allenby defeated the three Turkish Armies commanded by Liman von Sanders, who is from the Dardanelles, comprising a ration strength of 100,000. He has already practically annihilated two armies.

The Turkish hold on Hedjaz, including the closely-beleaguered garrison at Medina, depends upon their ability to maintain the present position, while the Turkish garrison in Asir and Yemen will be irrevocably cut off from Europe by its failure.

It is here that the help of Great Britain's Arab Allies will be felt. They have already cut the Turkish communications with the north both above and below Derna.

Liman von Sanders escaped the net by a narrow margin of six hours.

The number of Turks captured during the last twelve months is over 50,000.

One of the most remarkable facts regarding General Allenby's achievement is the reorganisation he effected since the German Western offensive on March 21st, which necessitated the withdrawals to France of part of his force.

It is a source of very great satisfaction to the Empire that the Indians had such a large share in this far-reaching victory. Their striking power and manoeuvring capacity, which had been developed under able leadership, was most noteworthy.

EARLIER CABLES.

TURKISH ARMY ACCOUNTED FOR.

LONDON, September 23rd. 7.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent with the Palestine Army, telegraphing on Saturday, stated:—In and around the Plain of Esdraelon the Turks have found their Armageddon. A large proportion of the Turkish Army in Palestine has been accounted for, and the remainder on the other side of the Jordan has little prospect of escape.

The Turks on this side of the Jordan consisted of the 7th and 8th Armies, commanded, respectively, by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Diwani Pasha. These two armies suffered a heavy defeat.

General Allenby's lightning stroke, coupled with our troops' astounding mobility, entrapped the Turks in a regular net of British troops.

Turkey has suffered a blow from which it will be difficult to recover; even could she find the men it will be impossible to replace the material losses.

EFFECT OF THE DEFEAT.

The defeat may have a far-reaching effect on the general situation in the Turkish Army, and especially on the political situation at Constantinople, where a strong anti-Committee and anti-German propaganda have lately been making important progress.

FINEST CAVALRY FORCES IN THE WAR.

It was the Cavalry which enabled us to exploit the infantry success to the utmost. General Allenby commands one of the finest forces of Cavalry in this war, which includes born horsemen from Australia and New Zealand, and some of the best Indian Horse. Their mobility has been the undoing of the enemy, converting their defeat into a rout.

Three groups of Cavalry, besides a smaller force and some French Horse, participated in the operations. When the Cavalry reached Nazareth they found that Liman von Sanders, the German Commander-in-Chief, had decamped the previous evening with his papers. The troops at Nazareth offered some resistance, which was quickly overcome, and 2,000 were taken prisoner, including 200 German technical troops.

The tracks over the mountain into the Plain of Esdraelon were so bad that the Cavalry were compelled to leave the horse-guns behind. This group comprised the Sherwood Rangers, Indian and Imperial Service Cavalry.

The second group, which was composed of Yeomanry and Indian Lancers, followed a more easterly course and penetrated the plain through a long narrow pass which should have proved an almost insurmountable obstacle. The enemy opposition, however, was brushed aside, and 400 prisoners taken.

On entering the plain the Cavalry were exposed to rifle and machine-gun fire.

A Turkish battalion, which was escaping towards Nazareth, was charged by the Indian Lancers, who killed and wounded a couple of hundred, and took prisoner the remaining 400. This body reached Afulah early in the morning, capturing immense booty and another 1,500 prisoners.

The booty included two made-up trains, six locomotives and 40 coaches.

Detachments continued to advance, occupying Beisan the same evening and "bagging" another 1,000 prisoners. They also occupied the important bridge over the Jordan south of Lake Tiberias.

The third group, consisting chiefly of Australian Light Horse, started further in the rear, and after reaching the plain they descended upon the Jenin road.

The Australians, who were newly-armed with swords, instead of rifles and bayonets, here had an opportunity of using the new weapons greatly to their satisfaction. They charged and sabred a Turkish battalion in the trenches, where they captured 1,000 prisoners.

OCCUPATION OF NABLUS.

To a smaller group, chiefly Australians, fell the honour of occupying Nablus, amidst remarkable cheers from the Turkish wounded and to the professed satisfaction of the civilian population. One good feature of the liberated region is that there is little distress, the people hurrying back to their homes, which are mostly undamaged. The roads near Nablus bear terrible evidence of the efficacy of bombing by our aviators. The inhabitants state that the Turks feared our aeroplanes more than the Devil.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Press Bureau announces:—His Majesty the King has telegraphed the following message to General Allenby:—It is with pride and admiration that we received the news of the ably-conceived

and brilliantly carried out operations, in which British, Indian and Allied Forces under your command, with the support of the Royal Navy, gained a complete victory. I am confident this will rank as a great exploit in the history of the British Empire, and will ever stand as a memorable testimony to British leadership and the fighting qualities of British and Indian troops.

GEN. ALLENBY'S MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, September 23rd. 10.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Palestine Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—The rapidity and completeness of General Allenby's magnificent achievement almost gives a misleading impression of its magnitude. The Turks were preparing for winter in their lines, which were of exceptional strength, there being at least three lines of well-dug trenches, strongly wired redoubts, and abundant artillery and machine-guns, but the complete surprise, coupled with General Allenby's boldness and mobility, completely demoralised the Turks. All the movements worked like clockwork; not a single hitch occurred anywhere. The newly raised Indian troops behaved splendidly and showed a steadiness combined with the finest dash. The London troops, with which the Indians were brigaded on the extreme left, lived up to their splendid reputation and were the first through the Turkish lines.

It was a remarkable feat reaching Tulkeram the same afternoon and within a minute of the predicted time. Small parties of the enemy are still wandering among the hills, but are anxious to surrender. Sixty Turks surrendered on an intelligence officer with a Sikh batman appearing. The Turks in the Jordan Valley appeared ignorant of the fate of their Palestine armies until our mounted troops to-day reached the Jisred-Damieh crossing and captured 800 prisoners.

The stream of fugitives along the Jisred-Damieh road to the river Jordan was very heavily bombed by our airmen. Numbers of them turned back, preferring to surrender than face the terrible ordeal.

Our advanced guards occupied Seifurieh and Kefrkinna, north of Nazareth. TURKS WITHDRAWING TOWARDS AMMAN.

LONDON, September 24th. 2.40 p.m.

A Palestine official report states:—East of the Jordan the enemy is withdrawing towards Amman, on the Hedjaz Railway. The Australian, New Zealand, West Indian and Jewish troops, pursuing, have reached Essalt, capturing guns and prisoners.

Our cavalry in the north occupied Haila and Acre, after a slight opposition.

Our prisoners are increasing and the total largely exceeds 25,000. King Hussein's Arabs have occupied Maan and are harassing bodies of the enemy retreating along the railway towards Amman.

TURKISH REPORT.

LONDON, September 24th. 5.25 p.m.

A Turkish communiqué states:—Very skillful rearguard fights are facilitating the accomplishment of our plans on both sides of the Jordan.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAIDS ON BRUGES DOCKS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Admiralty announces:—Between September 17th and 21st, the Air Force contingents attached to the Navy made four raids on Bruges docks, dropping eight tons of bombs; they also successfully bombed five aerodromes.

In all fighting they destroyed six enemy machines and drove down five unaccountable. Three of our machines are missing. A hostile balloon was shot down and fell in flames on a balloon camp, setting on fire three hangars, which were eventually burned out.

CONSTANTINOPLE BOMBED.

Co-operating with the Greek Naval air craft we bombed Constantinople on the nights of September 20th and 21st. The bombs burst on Haider Pasha station, also on buildings north of the Admiralty, and in Stamboul, where many thousands of propaganda leaflets were dropped. One Greek and one British machine have not returned.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

THIRTY-FIVE MILES' ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The French and Serbian drive on the Vardar has created anxiety in the enemy's camp, threatening to cut the lines of communication to the interior of Bulgaria. The total advance is now 35 miles. Forces are 25 miles north-east of Prilep, the Bulgarian advance base. The Serbians are energetically pressing on the heels of the routed Bulgarians.

DOIRAN-VARDAR LINE EVACUATED.

LONDON, September 23rd. 9.10 p.m.

A British official Salonika report states:—As a result of the British and Greek attacks and the continual heavy pressure, in conjunction with the French and Serbian advance further west, the enemy evacuated the whole of the line from Doiran to west of the Vardar. He set fire to Cestovo and Hudova stations, and the Tike and Tartarli dumps.

Our airmen are heavily bombing and machine-gunning his troops and transport crowding along the road to the north.

We are advancing and have reached the line Kara-Ogular-Hamzali, within one kilometre south of Bogdane.

West of the Vardar we are advancing on Orzenci, and are in touch with the Greeks at Zurrineet.

BULGARIAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 24th. 12.45 p.m.

A Bulgarian communiqué, dated Sept. 22nd, states:—As a result of our front giving way between the Cerna and Vardar, our adjacent units were withdrawn to new positions south of Prilep and north of Doiran.

BULGARIANS RETREAT PRECIPITATELY.

LONDON, September 24th. 1.15 a.m.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Allied successes in Macedonia are attaining the character of a great victory. The French and Serbians' rapid advance towards the middle of the Vardar compelled the enemy along the whole front of 150 kilometres between Monastir and Doiran to retreat precipitately, the Allied forces closely pursuing them.

North-east of Monastir we reached the line Mogile-Kanatlarli-Kalyani, while the Serbians, marching on Prilep and the Babuna Pass, reached the Vardar from Demirkapu to Gradsko. Some detachments have already crossed the river.

On the right bank in the Vardar Valley the Allied forces are beyond the line Koynske-Zurrineet.

On the left bank we carried Ghevghele, also the whole of the first enemy line as far as Lake Doiran.

Rearguards are endeavouring to stem the pursuit of the enemy. Columns on the roads in the region of Monastir, Krusevo, and Prilep are fleeing in indescribable disorder under incessant air-craft bombing and machine-gunning.

Numerous villages and dumps are burning. Some prisoners, guns and enormous booty have been captured, including two long-range guns.

Some demoralised Bulgarian elements flung down their arms and fled.

The advance continues on the whole front of the attack.

SERBIAN ADVANCE PROGRESSES.

LONDON, September 24th. 1.20 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué issued last evening states:—Our troops yesterday continued to cross the Vardar, where we contacted with the enemy.

Towards Prilep the Serbians reached the very steep massif at Vrenaska Planina and at several points are on the Gradsko-Prilep road.

The enemy continues to burn villages and his own stores. Nevertheless, a great quantity of war material has been captured, including railway trains.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

BRILLIANT FRENCH COUP-DE-MAIN.

LONDON, September 23rd.

An Italian official message states:—On the Asiago Plateau, the French, by a brilliant *coup-de-main* east of Sisemol, penetrated deeply the enemy's lines and captured 100 prisoners.

The British raided lines north of Asiago and brought back prisoners.

SIXTEEN VILLAGES CAPTURED.

An Italian official message says:—On the night of September 21st we continued to pursue the enemy.

After an advance of 15 kilometres and the capture of 16 villages, our left wing and centre reached, by dawn, the line of Cairli, Dobrusa, Musa and Oba.

Our right carried a strong position at Mont Bobiste.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ECONOMIC WAR AFTER THE WAR.

AMSTERDAM, September 24th.

Von Stein, State Secretary of the Imperial Economic Department, addressing the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, attributed the present distress and danger of future distress to Great Britain, who had stirred up an economic war. "If an economic war is forced upon Germany after the war the people must unfold all their powers to counteract it."

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIED MILITARY SITUATION WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, September 24th.

A semi-official report emphasises that the local actions to which fighting on the Western Front was limited yesterday are merely an interlude prior to the imminent resumption of more important operations. These actions were most successful, the British making progress west of Catelet, while the French, south of St. Quentin, by the capture of Vendeuil, made progress on the Oise, and threaten La Fere with envelopment from the north. These successes are useful as bases for subsequent operations.

BALKANS FRONT.

As regards Macedonia, the swift advance of the Allies threatens Prilep, also the famous Babuna Pass.

As an instance of the disorderly retreat of the Bulgarians, two battalions of the latter threw down their arms and were machine-gunned by German troops.

Owing to the cutting of communications the Bulgarians are famishing and are fleeing to the interior.

On the other hand, the Allies, electrified by their success, are advancing with extraordinary dash.

NEAR EAST.

LONDON, September 23rd. 9.15 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that in Palestine the Turkish roadways of escape towards the Jordan are blocked at Nazareth, Beisan and Megamic, while the Nabulus road is cut at El Damié. Thus the remaining Turks west of the Jordan are boxed up. Moreover, all their transport, guns, rolling-stock and stores are captured. As a fighting force they do not exist.

The estimate of 15,000 Turks west of the Jordan cabled on September 20th was the bayonet strength, and included artillery, machine-gun and other units. The ration strength was 80,000, of whom 35,000 were combatants.

Up to date we have captured 25,000 combatants.

The Turks east of the Jordan who remain to be dealt with are on the line of the Hedjaz Railway, and comprise between 8,000 and 8,000 bayonets and a ration strength of 30,000.

IN THE BALKANS.

Military circles are astonished at the rapidity of the Serbian advance. They are fighting so splendidly that it is interesting to recall the Kaiser's statement that Serbia was out of the war.

The enemy is falling back on the British front at Lake Doiran, and their only roadway for retreat is the Kosturino-Strumitza road which is being heavily shelled and bombed.

The enemy is without a lateral line for a long way towards the rear, and important developments are anticipated.

A FRENCH COMMENT.

PARIS, September 23rd.

A Havas message states:—The Turkish forces are not merely defeated but annihilated; 25,000 prisoners and 130 guns have been taken. Cavalry has occupied Nazareth. The avenue of escape is blocked by the decisive victory. The British casualties are incredibly small.

The King of Hedjaz brilliantly co-operated by seizing the railway junction east of the Jordan.

German prestige in the Near East has sustained a tremendous blow and Turkish rule in Palestine is ended forever.

GERMAN HIGH COMMAND BEATEN.

LONDON, September 24th. 2.20 p.m.

French newspapers emphasise that it is the German High Command which has been beaten in Palestine and Macedonia, since General Liman von Sanders commanded the Turks in Palestine, while the Balkans front was under the direction of General Scholtz, and one of the defeated Bulgarian armies was commanded by General von Steinhilber. Apparently Scholtz ordered the Bulgarian retreat too late, and his failure is calculated to markedly embitter the Germano-Bulgarian relations.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

(1921)

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is both Food and Drink. Children must have it—adults should have it.

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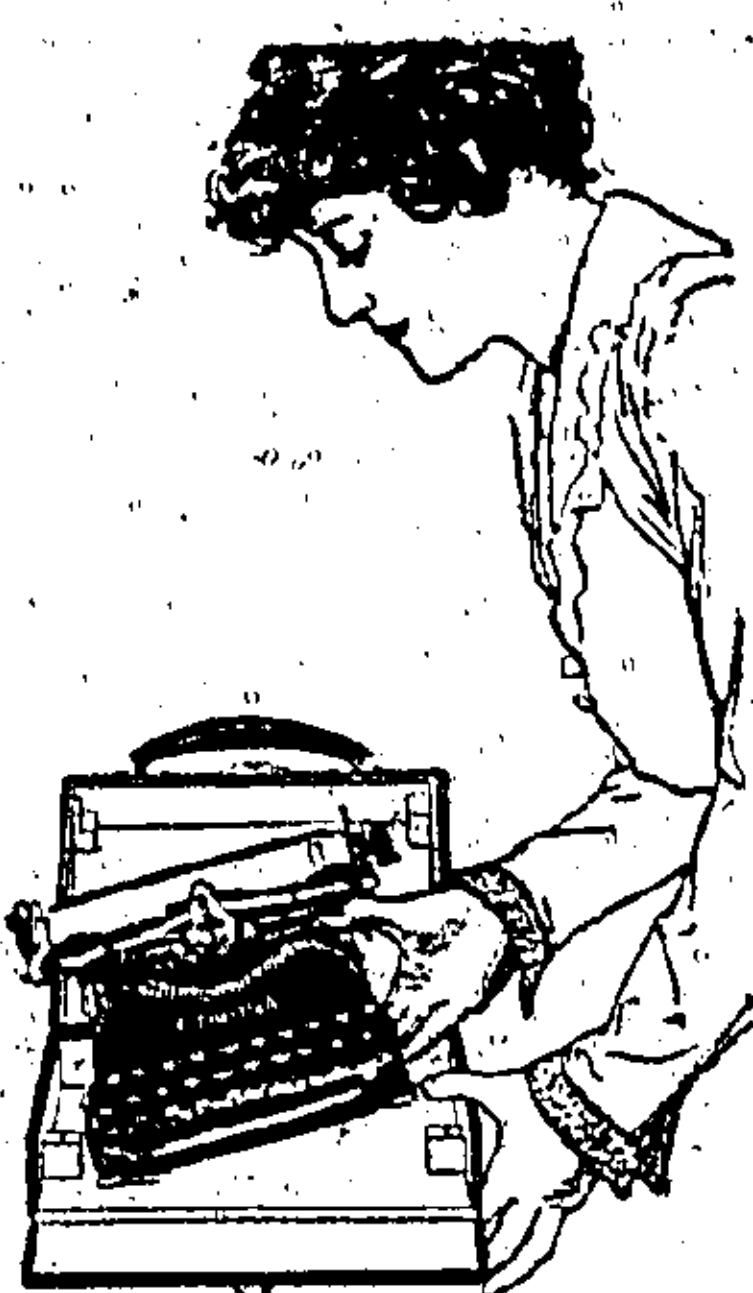
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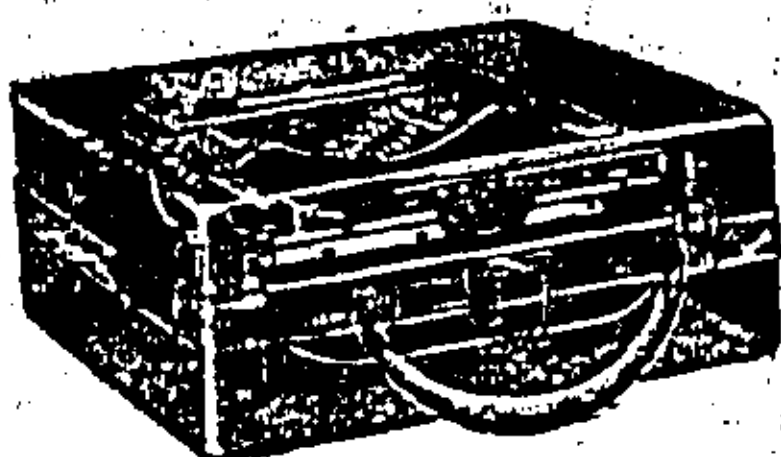
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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

BULGARIA'S SATISFACTION.

AMSTERDAM, September 24th.
A message from Sofia states that Bulgaria acknowledges the Austrian Peace Note with the liveliest satisfaction, and alleges that her aims do not conflict with President Wilson's views as regards the settling of the Balkan conflicts in conformity with the law of nationalities.

FRESH PACIFIST MOVES FORESHADOWED.

A message from Berlin states that in a lengthy interview Count Burian, referring to the Allied Powers' reception of the Peace Note, forebushes fresh pacifist moves by the Central Powers. He alleges that the Note has achieved one of its subsidiary purposes, having revealed differences in the opposing camp, of which the haste of President Wilson's reply is an outstanding example.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER SOVIET THREAT.

AMSTERDAM, September 24th.
A Moscow message states:—Alleging fresh attempts to assassinate members of the Soviet, it is announced that fresh reprisals will be carried out.

HELFFERICH RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, September 24th.
A message from Berlin states that the resignation of Herr Helfferich, Ambassador to Russia, has been accepted.

LATER.

It is recalled that Herr Helfferich, after the assassination of Count Mirbach, went to Moscow, and fled from there after a few days.

PRIME MINISTER'S CONDITION

LONDON, September 24th.
Mr. Lloyd George is staying in the country till he has completely recovered. He is expected at Downing Street next week.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, September 24th.
A message from San Sebastian, dated September 19th, states that, on the personal intervention of the Queen Mother, the Germans offered to hand over seven interned ships and respect the Spanish flag at sea, provided it is flown on ships exclusively engaged in Spanish trade.

COTTON SPINNERS' DISPUTE

LONDON, September 23rd.
The cotton dispute has been settled on the terms of the Prime Minister's appeal to submit the trouble to an independent tribunal. Work will be resumed to-day.

"AUGUST FRIEND OF HUMANITY."

AMSTERDAM, September 24th.
The Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, addressing the German-Turkish League at Constantinople, contended that all rulers and peoples of the Central Powers, including that "august friend of humanity and civilization, the Kaiser," wanted peace. He claimed that the Central Powers were fighting for small nations and the world's liberty, and he appealed for fortitude in face of the temporary military failures.

AMERICAN COTTON.

WASHINGTON, September 24th.
At a recent conference of Senators representing the cotton States, President Wilson made it clear that he intended to fix the price for this year's cotton crop and control distribution.

POST-WAR BOYCOTT OF GERMANS.

PARIS, September 22nd.
A Havas message says:—Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's Union, spoke at a mass meeting in Paris. He said the British people had sworn to avenge the devastated Departments of France, and he advocated an implacable boycott of Germans for their innumerable crimes on the high seas.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 23rd.
The silver market is quiet.
LONDON, September 24th.
The silver market is quiet.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

ALLIES' AIMS CRITICISED.

A telegram from Vienna quotes one of the recent reports which Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, periodically sends to the Prime Ministers of Austria and Hungary on foreign policy. He says:—
In every phase of this war of successful defence the Central Powers have had no other aim in view but to fight to secure the enemy's will to peace. We recognise three groups of aspirations which are being set forth on the enemy's side to justify the continuation of bloodshed. The ideals of mankind are to be realised. The freedom of all nations, which latter are to form a League of Nations, and which, in future, shall settle their differences by arbitration and not by arms, is to be secured. The domination of one nation by another nation is to be excluded. Various territorial changes are to be carried out at the expense of the Central Powers. These annexationist aims, though variously shaped, are generally known. The intention, however, also exists, especially in regard to Austria-Hungary, to carry out her internal integration for the purpose of the formation of new States. Finally, our opponents demand our atonement because we dared to defend ourselves, and success fully, against their attacks. Our ability to defend ourselves is termed militarism, and must, therefore, be destroyed. Territorial aims are, in fact, the only things now separating the different belligerent groups.

There is hardly any difference between the general principles announced by the statements of both groups. President Wilson's four new points of July 4th shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition. On the contrary, we are able to approve of them heartily and to a great extent. Nobody would refuse homage to this genius of mankind, and nobody would refuse his co-operation. Both groups should certainly honestly attempt to clear this matter up and settle it by mutual agreement, but not in the same manner as, for instance, our peace treaties in the East were judged. The fact is that all those peace negotiations, and they could have contributed their share in bringing them to a different issue. But now, when it is too late, their criticism stands on weak ground, for there is no legal right which would entitle them to condemn the peace conditions which were accepted by the contracting parties, or which could not be avoided. The confident utterances of our opponents it appears that they have no fear of being contradicted. If they, nevertheless, represent these peace treaties, as a warning of our treatment of a defeated enemy, we do not consider the reproach justified. We must, however, observe that none of the belligerent States need ever come into the position of Russia, or Rumania, because we are ever ready to enter into peace negotiations with all our opponents.

Austria resolutely declines foreign interference in any form, just as it does not meddle with the affairs of foreigners. When we have had occasion frequently to recall that it is not all happiness and harmony with our enemies in their domestic affairs, and that they have their own problems in Ireland, India, etc., we did so only by way of an exhortation to reciprocity.

In a reference to the Austro-German Alliance, Baron Burian says: "Henceforward the alliance will not mean a threat of untried friendship towards any one. Nothing will be included in it which is calculated to necessitate or to offer a stimulus to the formation of counter-groupings. Everything, which in future can be realised of the sublime ideal of a universal League of Nations, shall find in our alliance no obstacle, but a favourable nucleus."—Reuter.

LIFE OF THE CONCRETE SHIP

The United States Government has decided to spend more than \$10,000,000 on building fifty-eight concrete ships of 7,500 tons capacity. The performances of the *Faith*, a 5,000-ton reinforced concrete steamship, launched a few months ago at San Francisco, have surpassed expectations. On her trials over a 40-mile course, in spite of new engine and machinery, untuned by previous running, she made over 16 knots an hour, though she had been expected. Vibration under full speed was remarkably small, confirming the predictions of engineers familiar with the practical absence of vibration in railway bridges and other buildings of ferro-concrete. The vessel was easily manoeuvred. Her voyages in actual service have been even more satisfactory. A recently published statement by Mr. B. J. Wig, chief engineer of the Division of American Ships, United States Navy, dealing chiefly with the question of durability, as the result of the investigations of his department. Mr. Wig says that they do not consider that "the concrete ship may be classed as an experimental ship any longer. We think it structurally just as sound as the steel ship. We know that damage by the salt water of the sea need not be feared for three years, if at all. His conclusion is based on examination of all the concrete structures in sea water of the Navy Department for a period of three years. I helped to make this inspection." Mr. Wig points out that the cost of concrete ships is about two-thirds of that of steel ships, while can be built in much larger numbers than ships of steel or wood, mainly because concrete vessels do not require a large plant, and because the material is readily available. Even a small steel ship plant costs \$100,000. A concrete ship plant can be built for \$20,000 and can be made so as to be portable. The principal machinery required is a mixer, a hoist, and a derrick. In commenting on Mr. Wig's statement, a high authority here says: "The casual reader must not run away with the wrong impression that the life of a concrete ship is likely to be limited to three years. Mr. Wig speaks solely from personal knowledge of many structures which have not existed long enough to furnish evidence as to a more lengthy durability, and prudently abstains from quoting second-hand evidence. It has been definitely proved in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in Europe that really well-made concrete is as durable in sea water as it is on land."

THE JUDGE OF MANKIND.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL PRESTIGE AFTER THE WAR.

[BY SIR HENRY NEWBOLT.]

Nations, like individuals, are apt to live in ignorance of the reputations which they bear among their neighbours, and even among their friends. Then comes a great war, and their eyes are opened: secret hatreds, misunderstandings and treacheries are revealed, and they realise what was being thought of them in the days when they counted on the good will, perhaps on the admiration, of all the world.

But if war brings cruel surprises of this kind, it also brings in many cases a consoling revision of estimates; the strain may prove not only the material strength of a people, but the value of the still more important ideas upon which depend their spiritual vitality and power of resistance. When this is the case our neighbours think of us for the future according to the qualities we have displayed in the hour of danger, and they rightly attribute these qualities not to the effort of the moment, but to the fundamental character of the community and its historic traditions.

It has fallen to me within the last few months to examine statements from Allied and friendly countries as to our national prestige before the war and our probable prestige after it. The impression left upon my mind is a strong one. As to the past I think there can be no doubt that for 30 years we have been deliberately slandered and belittled by our enemies, working, to undermine all belief in our intellectual vitality, by means of suggestion, of substitution, and of carefully manipulated evidence.

DISSEMINATING FALSE VIEWS.

The whole book trade of the Continent was passing under German control. In great universities of neutral countries "the students, and even the teachers, knew of and used German books, but were ignorant even of the existence of English books." They even argued that good English books did not exist. No wonder: for our suppliers had taken care to keep English literature and art shut out from the knowledge of the enemy. Through the medium of vulgar post-cards, cheap erotic novels, and the plays of our few decadent dramatists, of one such play another deponent says:—"What an absurdly false view of British medical men (who as far as I have been able to see, are an excellent type of men) do we get by looking at them through this writer's spectacles? I do not wonder that his plays were immensely popular in Germany before the war."

Another remark, quite independently, that in his country no one would consult an English doctor even in an emergency, it would be fatal for the English have no science. Again it is no wonder: for from a different source come instances of scientific as well as literary fraud. A new operation or method is invented in England; in the German periodicals, which supply the world's scientific information, the discovery is ignored, until some German practitioner has adopted it successfully. It is then announced under his name. It is the latest proof of Germany's supremacy in science.

To an English professional man it is difficult to deal with such conduct; he puts his trust in the greatness of Truth, and has hitherto failed to realise that it would be better to see Truth prevailing by less expensive means than universal war. Propaganda is simply universal war, a disagreeable necessity in a world where treachery is endemic.

But I have an equally strong impression that for the immediate future at any rate the war will have cleared the air. A typical piece of evidence is this, from a native of a country not too favourable to us. "We have been reading the touching book of a hero's letters which you kindly sent us. We have never loved England and the English as we do it during this war in which you are staking your all to save the liberty of European nations." From a French naval officer comes a warm appreciation of another young Englishman's war-letters, and from an American the remark, "Your war literature is more convincing than all the diplomats in Europe." A Spaniard, a Chinese official, and an Italian soldier claim with pride that of all nations it is in each case their own which has by nature most in common with ours. A Scandinavian assures us that in the world after the war English life and character will be eagerly studied, to find the secret of our national greatness.

ENEMY'S ALLIES' IDEALS.

I do not know whether this will be so; but I think it well may be, and with good reason. It is clear to most even now, and will hereafter be clear to all, that this war is a clash not of interests, but of ideas; a struggle not between forms of life, but between the world two ideals in one—scientific method and the reign of force. For their attainment the price is slavery and domination—in other words, military service under an autocracy. The bargain, even for the German himself, is a bad one. For by it the State takes everything and gives almost nothing. Our individualism, on the other hand, may be said to take almost nothing, but to risk everything. It is true, but the risk has not yet ruined us, and we shall not repeat it.

In the meantime the horizon of our sons has ennobled all their forefathers, and shown of what enduring stuff our civilisation has been built up. It lasts because it is fitted to human life, which is not made out of mechanical method and brute force, but in its nature social and universal, abhorring cruelty and private vengeance. When they once more have leisure to think and compare, the majority of mankind, whose chief concern, after all, is life, will not fail to mark the difference between the world as dreamed by the Treitschkes, Bernhards, and Reventlows, and the world as actually made by the Englishman; between existence under cast-iron theories, relentless laws of Nature, and survival of might, and our practice of life-and-let-live, which accords with the most fundamental distinction between manhood and beasthood. The League of Nations will be a final proof: to the Englishman it will be but a greater freedom, a widening of his earthly horizon.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SEA-HOBS.

SHELLS AT A LIFEBOAT.

A moving story of the sea, involving the crew of a British ship sunk by a German submarine, has been related to a Press representative by one of the men who, for the fourth time, was the victim of the enemy's brutality. The story is to the effect that, after the ten members of the crew had entered the single lifeboat, one of the German officers deprived them of food, the mast and sails, four cars, and two compasses. The compasses were smashed by the enemy on the deck of the submarine, and after the captain of the British ship and two gunners, who had put up a gallant fight against the submarine, had been subjected to insulting remarks and taunts, the little lifeboat was cast adrift 120 miles from land, and the crew left with only two oars to gain the coast. How the ten men pluckily stuck it, and were ultimately rescued after fifty-six hours in the frail craft, forms an inspiring chapter in the heroic records of the merchant service.

Their ship, of small tonnage, left a neutral port homeward bound, at 10.40 p.m., on July 4th, in fine weather. At 2.15 the following afternoon, from the port-quarter there came the report of a gun. It was at once evident that the shot came from a submarine, which, however, was not then visible. The little ship was placed stern on in the direction of the enemy craft. A second shot rang out, and then a third, which threw water on the poop. Soon after another shot the ship responded with her gun until after the fifteenth shot the weapon jammed. Just at this time the submarine, with her 18-pounder, had succeeded in placing a projectile between the crew's quarters forward and the forehold. The enemy kept firing continuously, and in all sent across some sixty shots from both guns. When the ship's gun jammed the commander saw that it was useless to hold any hope of saving his vessel, as she was then sinking by the head. He thereupon ordered all hands into the solitary lifeboat. This was slung over the side, and all got into her—the last man to leave the doomed vessel being the captain, whose first words then were, "Is everybody aboard now?" The boat left the ship just as she was sinking, and steered away. The submarine was seen about three miles off, and she kept continually firing. Soon the enemy vessel tinnously fired. The little lifeboat, and as they came made up on the lifeboat, and the captain hailed the Ober-Lieutenant of the submarine, shouting out, "Where is your captain?" The master was then steering the lifeboat, and he was immediately ordered aboard the submarine, while the lifeboat was told to keep off. After a quarter of an hour the lifeboat was again ordered alongside the submarine, and the two compasses were taken on board the submarine. The ship's skipper was told to hand over his papers. The lieutenant pointed his hand at him, and said, "You are an Englishman, what right have you to fire on a German warship or submarine?" The captain replied, "That's what our gun was placed aboard our ship for."

"SIMPLY FISHERMEN."

The skipper was then questioned regarding his gunners, and was told that if he was caught again he would be shot. When the two ship's gunners went aboard the submarine they were met with a demand to where were their uniforms, and if they belonged to the Imperial Navy. The men replied that they were simply fishermen, and that they had only one suit for Sunday. During the whole of this time the submarine's 6in. gun (forward) and her 18-pounder (aft) were trained on the lifeboat, also the quick-firing 4in. gun of the submarine crew stood by with loaded revolvers. The Ober-Lieutenant leant over to the lifeboat and took from her the two bread-tanks, together with the mast and sails, and the two compasses were smashed upon the deck of the submarine with the remark, "You English swine, why should you fire on a German warship?" He then told the lifeboat's crew to go. Soon, however, that officer called the little craft back once more, and out of six cars he took four, leaving the boat with only two cars and that too, at 120 miles from the nearest point of land. The submarine commander had not said a word during the whole of these proceedings. The Ober-Lieutenant seemed to know English rather well. The captain of the little ship and his chief officer understood enough German to know what was being said by the enemy. The 6in. gun was trained upon the small lifeboat, as was also the 18-pounder, while the Ober-Lieutenant had his loaded revolver pointing straight at the crew. In high German the enemy officer significantly asked, "Shall I finish it?" The submarine commander, who had never left the conning tower from start to finish, emphatically gave out in clear, high German, "Nein, nein."

Soon after the submarine sheered off, and was evidently in a hurry to get out of sight. Prior to their departure the Ober-Lieutenant cast a longing look at the oilskin of the chief officer of the lifeboat, and, pointing at him with a loaded revolver, he said to the mate, "I want that." Rather than argue the point the mate quietly allowed his new coat to go. Nothing daunted, the ten men in the frail lifeboat lost no time in setting out. They were now without compass, and had only a pair of oars. They had, however, a bag of biscuits, which the Ober-Lieutenant had apparently overlooked. After fifty-two hours they met a trawler, and were ultimately landed safely at a North of Scotland port town. The narrative of the story has since been in receipt of two offers of positions, but he has refused both, feeling he is entitled to a brief holiday. "But," he added, "I'm going right back, and hope to interview Kitchener yet." He had been on four ships that have been torpedoed, and from the second he carried off several souvenirs in the shape of ugly shrapnel wounds in the arms and legs.

home; to the German theorist it will bear the terrible aspect of a new world, into which he cannot enter unless he turns and repents, and become one with those whom he has despised and violated. We shall be judged once more by our fellow-men; and this time the judgment will be a truer one. For the future let us see to it that we are better known.

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"LOONGSANG", Fri., 4th Oct. 3 p.m.

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 25th, at 11.45.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is highest over N. China, and relatively low over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 56.08 inches, against an average of 71.33 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock.—E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel.—North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamouks No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes were introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, 1917, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal Symbol. Meaning.

- 1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
- 2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
- 3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
- 4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
- 5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
- 6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.
- 7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

- 1.—White-white-white.
- 2.—White-green-green.
- 3.—Green-white-white.
- 4.—Green-green-white.
- 5.—White-white-green.
- 6.—Green-green-green.
- 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be given.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th SEPTEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.	30.08	57	10	N	1	b
Nomuro	5 a.	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Hakodate	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Tokio	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Kobe	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Nagasaki	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Yokohama	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Shanghai	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Amoy	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Swatow	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Taihou	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Taihu	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Tainan	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Koshu	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Pescadore	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Canton	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Hongkong	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Gap Rock	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Macao	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Wuchow	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Hohow	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Pakhoi	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Phu Lien	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Tourane	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Cape St. James	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Aparri	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Dagupan	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Manila	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Legaspi	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Tacloban	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Hollo	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Surigao	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Guam	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b
Laduan	"	30.04	57	11	N	1	b

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1. BAROMETERS, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, or the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURES, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equal rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.
7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 25th.

Barometer	29.89	29.94	29.93
Temperature	78	78	80
Humidity	88	86	89
Wind Direction	ENE	ENE	ENE
Force	4	3	4
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th. 79.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th. 71.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

Fr. m 26th September to 2nd October, 1918.

Date.	Time.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Thurs.	26	0 11	7 3	7 48	3 0
Fri.	27	1 9	7 1	9 14	2 3
Satur.	28	2 24	6 7	10 45	2 3
Sun.	29	3 4	5 6	11 53	2 2
Mon.	30	4 20	5 2	10 43	2 8
Tues.	1	5 18	4 7	9 48	2 2
Wed.	2	6 5	3 5	1 13	2 8
		7 29	3 7	1 4	2 8
		8 12	3 5	1 50	2 3

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SWATOW and SINGAPORE	LUCHOW	On 26th Sept. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	TAMING	On 26th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	On 27th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	On 28th Sept. 3 P.M.

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"HAIHAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 4th Oct. at 1 P.M.

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Colombo	Home	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGGLES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU 12,500 tons	Wed. 8th Oct. 11 A.M.
	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	Wed. 30th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 tons	Sat. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 13,700 tons	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH WU 8,500 tons	Mon. 20th Sept.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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KATORI MARU	SUN. 26th Oct. at 11 A.M.
SUWA MARU	THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	23,000	WED. 2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	THURS. 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 19th Nov.
TENYO MARU	23,000	SAT. 23rd Nov.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 26th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

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"CHICAGO MARU"	SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

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"KAIJO MARU" — SUNDAY, 29th Sept. at Hong.

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